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Strabo has been called the greatest geographer of ancient times. His views on geographical subjects were remarkably advanced, and his statements on the particular division of geography which has now become known as climatology were in most cases surprisingly accurate. In the little volume before us, Dr. Rid gives an excellent presentation of Strabo's views on climatological matters. While adopting the division of the earth's surface into five zones, which Parmenides had probably originally proposed, Strabo recognized the fact that the 'torrid' zone, which was then believed to be uninhabitable because of the heat, was at least partly habitable. He was also the first of the Greeks to state explicitly the fact that mountain climates have lower temperatures than the surrounding lowlands. He realized that what we now call *solar* climate is much modified by the physical features of the earth's surface, and that a latitude line runs through diverse climates. This was a distinct step in advance. Some of the relations of climate and man were emphasized by Strabo in much the same words as those we use to-day. The discussion by Dr. Rid will prove interesting to classical students as well as to climatologists.

R. DEC. WARD.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

THE October-November number of *The Journal of Geology* gives a biographic sketch of Ferdinand, Freiherr von Richthofen, by Mr. Bailey Willis. This is followed by the leading article, entitled 'Structure and Relationships of American Labyrinthodontidæ,' by E. B. Branson. He describes a new genus and under it two new species. The article is accompanied by fourteen figures. Professor John J. Stevenson's 'Recent Geology of Spitzbergen' deals mostly with glaciation and the submerged channels of the island. Professor Stuart Weller, in his article on 'The Northern and Southern Kinderhook Faunas,' says: "The interrelationships of the various expressions of the Louisiana-Kinderhook-Burlington faunas under discussion are such as to make their correlation a matter of some certainty." The last article of the number is

an illustrated one on 'The Development of Scaphites,' by W. D. Smith. The writer concludes that 'the genus *Scaphites* is in need of revision' since it is polyphyletic.

THE fore-part of the October number of *The American Geologist* is devoted to 'Ten Years' Progress in the Mammalian Paleontology of North America,' by Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn. He traces the lines along which research has been conducted and points out the directions in which future results may be expected. Dr. Osborn's article is illustrated by seven diagrammatic figures. 'Some Geological Observations on the Central Part of the Rosebud Indian Reservation,' by Mr. Albert B. Reagan, gives some interesting sections of Tertiary and Cretaceous formations and also an account of the surface features with a geological map of the reservation. Dr. August F. Foerste's 'Notes on the Distribution of Brachiopoda in the Arpheim and Waynesville Beds' give some valuable information regarding species found associated in these beds. In the editorial comment on 'The Willamette Meteorite' Professor Winchell takes exception to Dr. Ward's atmospheric pressure theory of the formation of the concavities in its base and regards them as the spaces formerly occupied by some such minerals as olivine and troilite which have been removed since its fall by the ordinary processes of rock decay.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

THE OHIO ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the academy was held in Cincinnati on November 30, December 1 and 2, 1905, the president of the society, Professor Herbert Osborn, presiding. On Thursday evening an informal meeting took place at the Museum of the Society of Natural History. The sessions on Friday and Saturday were held in Cunningham Hall, at the University of Cincinnati.

The address of the president of the society, on 'The Origin of the Wings of Insects,' occurred at 1:15 P.M., on Friday, and at 7:30 P.M. President Dabney of the University of Cincinnati, vice-president of the society, de-